THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON. | SALISBURY, N. C. FEBRUARY 14, 1837. | *Number* 36, *of Volume* 17.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. (☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail* at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 62½ cents per square for the first insertion and 37½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Poetry.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

THE MOTHER'S LOVE.

BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

There is no human love so pure,
So constant and so kind;
There is no love that doth endure
Like this within the mind.

Lightly a soft cheek presses hers,
The first and fond caress,
And through her thrilling bosom stirs,
The Mother's tenderness.

Now pile your gold as Andes high,
Unveil Golconda's mine,
But not for wealth that thrones might buy
Would she her child resign.

And in his dearest life she lives,
His smiles her cares beguile—
Ah! earth but few such pleasures gives
As the first conscious smile.

How still she sits beside his bed,
And watches o'er his rest!
And oft his little helpless head
She pillows on her breast.

Hark! comes the sound of danger nigh,—
She shrieks for him alone—
To pierce his heart the steel gleams high—
She sheaths it in her own!

In weal or wo, life, death, the same—
Borne in her arms, or far away;
She guards his cradle or his fame—
Her kiss will ne'er betray.

For with her kisses mingle prayers—
A Mother's heart must pray!
None but her God can know her cares,
And none but he repay.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A NEW METHOD OF CHURNING BUTTER.

"A correspondent of the London Mirror, who had resided many years in Russia, states that a mode of making butter had been introduced in that country, in which the milk was boiled and simmered whilst sweet, for about fifteen minutes, the heat being so graduated as not to boil it. He says that no difficulty occurs in making butter from milk, thus prepared, by the ordinary way of churning, of a very superior quality to that which had undergone fermentation. The butter prepared according to this plan is also apt to keep longer, whilst the milk that may remain, being sweet, is possessed of almost the same value for ordinary purposes and is more healthy. It is suggested that should this mode be generally adopted, the vessels containing the milk shall be of such a shape as to admit of their standing in a kettle or boiler, by which means the risk of burning the milk will be avoided."

Genius vs. Labor.—"Of what use is all your studying and your books!" said an honest Farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your son use?—said the artist quietly."

"Why he uses———'s plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden concern."

The artist quietly again turned over one of his sheets and showed the farmer a drawing of the lauded plough, saying, I am the inventor of your favorite plough, and my name is——.

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at the farm-house and make it his home as he liked.

The following advertisement appeared in a Savannah Journal:—"All persons are hereby not only warned, but absolutely forbid, to give me credit on any pretence whatsoever, as from this day forward I shall not pay any debt contracted by myself, so help me God.

"JOHN HEWITT."

From the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Advocate.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE—BY FIRE.

On Tuesday night last (the 3rd ult.) the dwelling house of William Carter, Esq., in this vicinity took fire, as is supposed from accident, and which, in its ravages committed greater destruction, and produced more melancholy calamity, than perhaps has ever occurred in this country, from the burning of a single mansion.

The fire broke out at a late hour in the night, and before its progress was discovered, it succeeded in effecting the entire destruction of the dwelling house, together with a large and valuable amount of household furniture. The smoke-house and kitchen, together with their contents, were likewise consumed.

But the above losses, however considerable they may at first seem, are nothing comparatively to what remains to be told. Mr. C. and his wife, together with three of their children, between the ages of one and seven years, likewise perished amidst the flames. The evidence that all the above parties were consumed by the fire, exists in the fact, that their bones were to be seen bleaching upon the ruins next morning—and that they were not to be found by their friends, their bodies being wholly consumed, or nearly so. The balance of this unfortunate family, consisting of some five or six other children, together with some servants, succeeded in making their escape. It is said that Mrs. C. at one time effected an escape from the burning ruins, but on recollecting that her children were sleeping amidst the flames, she instantly yielded to the impulses of woman's generous nature, and in the plenitude of maternal affection, rushed to the relief of her dying children. But alas! unfortunate woman, her strength was too weak, the fire overtook her, and she perished in the midst of its parching flames.

Mr. Carter was an old and respected citizen of this county. He lived a peaceful, happy, and retired life; and acquired for himself what Pope calls "the noblest work of God," the character of "an honest man." His loss to the community in which he lived, will be properly appreciated, and the unfortunate and untimely grave to which himself, and a portion of his family have been brought, will be seriously lamented by all the generous and the good who knew them.

Disposition of the Surplus Revenue.

AN ACT,

To receive the proportion of the Surplus Revenue, to which the State of North Carolina is entitled, under the act of Congress, to regulate the Deposites of the Public Moneys.

WHEREAS, by an act passed at the last session of Congress, it was directed that the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States of this Union, in proportion to their respective Representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their Treasurer, or the competent authorities to receive the same on the terms specified in said act.

I. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the proportion of the Surplus Revenue which is allotted to the State of North Carolina, by an act of Congress passed at the last session "entitled An Act to regulate the deposites of the public money," be and the same is hereby accepted, by and in behalf of said State.

II. That the Governor of this State, immediately after the passage of this act, notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the acceptance by this State, of such proportions of the Surplus Revenue, to which it is entitled according to the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

III. The Public Treasurer of this State is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to execute in behalf of this State, such certificates of deposite for said money, pledging the faith of the State for the safe keeping and for the re-payment of the same, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, according to the provisions of said act of Congress.

IV. The Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to receive of the Secretary of the Treasury aforesaid, or his agent or agents, such portions of the Public Money to which the State is entitled aforesaid, and to execute such acquittances and acknowledgements for the same in behalf of the State, as may be prescribed or required, according to the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, and when said money shall be received by the Public Treasurer, he shall deposite the same for safe keeping in the present Banks of this State, as a separate and distinct fund from the revenues of this State, and not subject to draft except by special order of the General Assembly, or unless the safety of the same shall require it, which shall be determined by the Governor, who may order it to be withdrawn.

V. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT,

To provide for the redemption of the scrip issued by the State, under the act of the General Assembly, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, andentitled An Act to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State, in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina:

I. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorised and directed to negotiate with the Trustees of the University of this State, for the purchasing in of the scrip, issued by the State and now held by the Trustees of said University, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, principal; and to effect such purchase, the Treasurer aforesaid, in the name and in behalf of the State, is hereby directed to transfer in lieu of said scrip, one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, now owned and held by the State in said Bank.

II. The Governor is hereby empowered and directed to appoint an Agent, whose duty it shall be to purchase in, if practicable, the scrip issued by the State, and sold to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the use of the Cherokee Indians, amouting to three hundred thousand dollars, and to effect such purchase, the Governor is authorised to draw on any Bank or Banks of the State having in it or their possession any part of the Surplus Revenue of the United States which has been or may be deposited with this State, under the act of the twenty-fourth Congress, passed at its first session, entitled, "An Act to regulate the deposite of the public money," for a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, with which said sum, the Agent aforesaid may purchase the said scrip directly, or purchase such other stock, and transfer the same to the holder of said scrip in lieu thereof, as shall be agreed on between said Agent and the holder of said scrip.

III. Said scrip when purchased in under either of the foregoing sections, shall not be cancelled nor be deemed in any wise to be extinguished by such purchase, but shall be deposited in the Public Treasury of the State, and shall not be re-issued, except in case of a call by the Federal Government on the State for the Surplus Revenue deposited with this State under the before recited act of Congress, and re-issued then only by resolution of the General Assembly.

IV. The expenses of said Agent, and such compensation for his services in performance of the duties herein prescribed, as the Governor shall deem reasonable and proper, shall be paid him by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Governor.

V. This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT,

To drain the swamp lands of this State, and to create a fund for common schools.

I. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be a board of literature in this State, to be denominated and called by the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and by that name they are incorporated into a body politic and corporate and shall be capable of sueing in any Court of Record in this State.

II. That the Governor of this State by virtue of his office shall be the President of said Board, and there shall be three other members of the said Board, biennially nominated and appointed as such by the Governor of this State, under and with the advice of his council, but in case a vacancy occurs the same shall be filled by the other members of the Board.

III. That all the swamp lands of this State, not heretofore duly entered and granted to individuals shall be vested in the said corporation and successors, in trust as a public fund for education and the establishment of common schools.

IV. That in addition to the said lands, the following property and funds shall be vested in said corporation and their successors, in trust as aforesaid, to wit: all the shares of stock owned by the State of North Carolina, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, excepting one thousand shares, together with all the shares of stock now held in said Bank, in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, making in all five thousand shares and also five thousand shares of stock in the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, and the profits and dividends arising from said stock; which profits shall be re-invested by the said President and Directors from time to time as they accrue, for the use of said fund as they may judge best; subject however at all times to the direction and control of the General Assembly.

V. That the said President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall be and they are hereby invested with full power and authority to adopt all necessary ways and means, for causing so much of the swamp lands aforesaid, to be surveyed, as they may think capable of being reclaimed, and after the said lands or any part of them shall be surveyed, to contract with one or more persons to construct canals, ditches and other works necessary for the purpose of reclaiming the said lands upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the said corporation, the contractor or contractors in each case giving bond and security for the faithful performance of the agreement.

VI. Whenever it shall be necessary to construct any of the works of said corporations on the lands of any individual proprietor, the written consent of such proprietor, without any formal deeds of conveyance for the lands necessary to the work, and its future unrestricted enjoyment shall vest the title thereof in the said corporation forever, and when any *infant* or person *non compus mentis* or *feme covert* shall be owner thereof, the guardian of such *infant* or person *non compus mentis*, shall be and he is hereby authorised to give such consent, and the *feme covert* with her husband may do so without any separate examination, and the consent so given shall in either case, be good and valid to all intents and purposes.

VII. That whenever the consent of the proprietor aforesaid, shall be withheld or refused, it shall be lawful for the said corporation or their agents to enter on the said lands, and lay off so much of the same, as may be necessary to be used in said work, the value of which shall be awarded to the proprietor according to the law of the land, and upon the payment thereof the title of said land shall be vested in the said corporation forever, provided that the assessment of said valuation, the benefit that will accrue to the proprietor, by reason of said improvement, may be likewise reckoned and set off against the said damages.

VIII. That when there are lands owned by individuals which can be reclaimed by reason of the canals, ditches or other works of the said lands owned by individuals shall be assessed to contribute an equitable portion of the costs of said works; which assessment shall be made by the said President and Directors, or by a board of Commissioners appointed by them, and the assessment so made shall be charged on said lands, provided however, that the said corporation may, by contract with individual proprietors, agree upon the said assessment, and accept payment thereof in labor or money.

IX. That the said President and Directors shall have power and authority to appoint an engineer and surveyor, and other servants under them, to plan the works herein contemplated, upon the most reasonable terms, they can be procured; and they may enact all necessary rules and regulations for surveying and reclaiming the Swamp lands of this State, or any of them for assessing the lands of individuals which may be improved by the works and for collecting said assessments, and the assessments so made shall be published weekly, for five weeks in one of the newspapers published in Raleigh, and also filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court where the lands assessed are situate, and if no objections are filed at the Court next after such advertisement, the said assessments shall be confirmed by the Court, and the lands adjudged, liable for the amount, and execution may be issued for the sale of said lands, to satisfy the same on motion to the Court for that purpose, and if any reasons be shown against the said assessments they shall be heard and determined by the said Court, and the said assessment shall be increased or diminished as the Court shall adjudge is right.

X. The said corporation and their officers or agents, shall have a right to enter upon the lands of all and any persons whomsoever, for the purpose of surveying, and all the grants and deeds for Swamp lands heretofore made, shall be proved and registered in the County where such lands are situate, within twelve months, and every such grant and deed not being so registered within the time aforesaid, shall be utterly void and of no effect, and the title of the proprietor in said lands, shall revert to the States of North Carolina.

XI. That the said corporation, may sell and convey any part of the lands which may be reclaimed, for the best price that can be obtained for the same, and the title of the purchasers shall be good and valid in law and equity; but the corporation shall not sell any canal by them constructed under this act.

XII. That the corporation aforesaid shall not expend any part of the moneys and stocks herein before vested in them for the purpose of reclaiming the said lands.

XIII. That two hundred thousand dollars shall be and is hereby appropriated to the use of the said President and Directors, and they have power to expend so much thereof in reclaiming the Swamp lands as can be beneficially applied to that object, and if the same shall not be immediately required, the said President and Directors shall have power to loan the same on short credit and good security, or deposite it with a Bank or Banks, at a reasonable rate of interest, as they may see fit until it is required for the work herein provided for.

XIV. That besides the powers herein before given, the said President and Directors are invested with all the rights and powers heretofore belonging to the President and Directors of the Literary fund of this State, and also with all powers and authority necessary and proper for reclaiming the Swamp lands of this State, and for obliging the owners of any part of said lands to contribute an equitable share of the expenses whenever such owners are benefitted by the work of the company.

AN ACT,

To aid the Internal Improvement of this State.

I. *Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That besides the funds heretofore set apart for Internal Improvements, there shall be added and appropriated for that purpose all the Surplus Revenue received by this State from the Treasury of the United States under the late act of Congress, to regulate the deposites of the public money, after deducting the sum of three hundred thousand dollars which is to be devoted to the redemption of the public debt of the State, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid for Stock subscribed in the Bank of Cape-Fear, and the portion of said Surplus which is to be added to the Literary Fund, and to be applied to draining the Swamp Lands, according to the provisions of sundry acts of the present General Assembly.

II. The Board of Internal Improvements shall hereafter consist of the Governor of the State for the time being, who shall be *ex officio* President thereof, and of two Commissioners to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, any two of whom shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, and the said Board shall have the same powers and authority, and be subject to the same duties and restrictions as the Board of Internal Improvements heretofore existing, and in case of vacancies occurring in said Board, the Governor and Council may fill the same as before directed, and they may in like manner remove any of the Commissioners, appointed as aforesaid.

III. The said Board may hold its sessions, wherever and whenever the Governor may direct, and the said Commissioners shall receive for their services, the sum of three dollars each, per day, and their travelling expenses for the time they may be employed in the public service.

IV. The Public Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the said Board in the same manner as heretofore, and for that special purpose may employ a Clerk, at a sum not greater than three dollars per day, for the time he may be engaged as such: *Provided*, That his compensation shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars in any one year.

V. All the monies which are hereby appropriated to the fund for Internal Improvement, as well as any other monies which may come into the Treasury of said Board, shall be deposited in the Banks of this State, until they shall be disposed of, in manner as hereafter directed.

VI. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the said Board of Internal Improvement, by a certificate under the corporate seal of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, signed by their Treasurer, and countersigned by their President, that at least three-fifths of the whole Capital Stock of said Company, which may be necessary to construct said Rail Road from the town of Wilmington to Weldon, on the Roanoke River, have been subscribed for and taken by individuals or corporations, and that at least one-fourth of such private subscriptions of not less than three-fifths of the whole capital as aforesaid, has been actually paid into the hands of the said Treasurer, and that the remainder of said subscription is either so paid, or is made by solvent persons fully able to pay, and the said Board shall be satisfied of the truth thereof, they shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to subscribe on behalf of the State for the remaining two-fifths of the capital of said Company, and said subscription on the part of the State, shall be paid in manner following, that is to say, one-fourth thereof, shall be paid upon such certificate as aforesaid at the time of subscription, one other fourth upon a like certificate, that another fourth of such private subscriptions has been paid by the subscribers, the next fourth upon a like certificate; and the residue upon a like certificate, and the said Board are also authorized and required to subscribe and pay on behalf of the State, to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, two-fifths of the capital Stock, which may be necessary to construct said Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to the Yadkin River above the narrows, which sum shall be ascertained by actual surveys and estimates of a competent engineer, and they shall likewise subscribe and pay on behalf of the State, to the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company, two-fifths of the capital Stock which may be necessary to construct the Rail Road last aforesaid, from the Port of Beaufort to the town of Fayetteville, which shall be also ascertained by a skilful engineer as aforesaid, the subscriptions and payments to the two latter Companies, being under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are herein before provided, as to the Rail Road Company first mentioned; provided that the said Board by virtue of such subscriptions and payments on behalf of the State, shall appoint two-fifths of the whole number of directors each of the corporations aforesaid and that in all General Meetings of the Stockholders in any of said Companies, the said commissioners of Internal Improvement or any other Representative of the State, whom the said Board may appoint, shall be entitled to two-fifths of the whole number of votes which may be given at such meeting.

VII. Until the said Funds for Internal Improvements shall be actually required for the payment of the subscriptions herein directed to be made, or for some other object, to which they shall be devoted by the Legislature, it shall be the duty of the Board aforesaid, and they are hereby authorised and required to lend the same upon good security, either to individuals or corporations, taking bonds therefor, payable semi-annually, but capable of renewal should the Board not direct otherwise, and bearing interest from date, which said bonds shall be recorded by the Treasurer of the Board, in a book kept for that purpose; and shall be deposited as special deposites in one of the Banks of this State.

VIII. If any of the aforesaid Incorporated Companies, shall fail to obtain the requisite number of private subscribers, to give to such Company a corporate existence, by the terms of its charter, for one year from and after the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly, or shall fail to commence the construction of their Rail Road, and to call in and receive one-fourth of the payment on the subscription as aforesaid before the next regular biennial session of the same, or shall fail to complete the same, within the time limited by their acts of incorporations, then the State shall be no longer bound to make or to pay the subscriptions aforesaid.

IX. No other fund than the portion of the Surplus Revenue first aforesaid, shall be considered as pledged for said subscriptions, and that the State may cease to be a subscriber after said Surplus is exhausted, but shall be a stockholder to the amount of shares for which she has actually paid, in any of said Companies.

X. It shall be the duty of the Governor as President of said Board, during the recess of the General Assembly, to cause publication of any subscription or payment made in pursuance of this act, to be made in one or more public newspapers printed at the city of Raleigh, as soon thereafter as the same can be conveniently done.

XI. All the profits accruing to the State, from her subscriptions under this act, to aid Internal Improvements, and from loans which may be made by the Board, shall be added to the Literary Fund.

XII. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Clemmonsville Academy,

(Clemmonsville, Davidson county.)

THE Trustees take this method of informing the public that the exercises of this Institution were resumed the 2d of this instant. It is still under the direction of Mr. W. W. BURCH and Miss E. J. W. BAKER. Efforts are constantly making to render it more worthy of patronage, and we feel much pleasure in saying that no previous session has commenced with brighter prospects than the present.

TRUSTEES.

Clemmonsville, N. C., Jan. 4, 1837. 34 3t.

LAST NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec'd., either by note or account, are *again* requested to come forward *instanter* and settle the same;—no longer indulgence can be expected. Persons having claims against said Estate, are directed to present them to the subscriber.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

February 4, 1337. 35—3wp

Congressional Sketches.

Correspondence of the N. York Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1837.

On Friday, the 20th, the Committee of Investigation, in the case of Mr. Whitney, again met.—Their time, at this session, was occupied principally in discussing and preparing the interrogatories to be propounded to witnesses residing at a distance; designating the witnesses, and generally such arrangements as related to the distant examination about to be commenced. Pending this portion of the business, an amusing accident occurred.

In some one or more of the interrogatories, the name of Amos Kendall is introduced. This was the interrogatory should be so framed as to be general, by rendering it person or persons, instead of naming the individual; but this was overruled; whereupon Mr. Hamer moved to insert, after the name of Mr. Kendall, the title Esquire.

Mr. Wise asked for a definition of this title. If it was intended for a man gentleman, he should object to its being added; and then proceeded to explain the sense in which he would be willing to receive the proposed amendment; but in the affirmative—Mr. W. asked the yeas and nays on the proposition, whereupon it was withdrawn.

Shortly after, the name of Reuben M. Whitney was used. Mr. Peyton rose and asked if the gentleman did not wish to add Esquire to this name also?

The resolution offered at a former meeting was then taken up and adopted, to appoint a committee of three, for the purpose of examining papers, letters, or documents, in relation to Mr. Whitney's agency, now remaining in the Treasury Department, whether on file or not.

Mr. Wise, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Johnson, constitute the committee.

Saturday, the 21st, the committee met. The Secretary of the Treasury attended, and gave some further explanations. In the course of his examination, he was asked whether, in preparing his reports to Congress, he used, in any manner, the statements of Mr. Whitney?

Mr. Woodbury replied, that the deposite banks made semi-monthly returns to the Treasury Department of their condition; that Mr. Whitney had access to these returns; that, from the returns in detail, (as I understand the answer,) Mr. Whitney made a consolidated statement, which was deposited or left in the Department; that when the clerk, to whom that duty was assigned, was called upon by the Secretary for the necessary information to prepare his report, he (the clerk) would take up the statements of Mr. Whitney, and correcting whatever required correction, they were used.

Among the papers and documents sent by the Metropolis Bank of Washington to the committee, are some of the statements made by Mr. Whitney. On comparing them with the Secretary's report, there is a great similarity, if they are not substantially the same.

On Friday, the 20th, Mr. Wise, as chairman of the committee for investigating the state of the several Departments, &c., was notified by the Clerk of the House of his appointment. He forthwith called a meeting for the next morning, (yesterday,) the 21st. They met and appointed their clerk. Four resolutions were submitted, the consideration of which were postponed until their next meeting; and they adjourned.

The substance of these resolutions I understand to be as follows; and that they are to be propounded to all the heads of departments:

1st. What sum or sums, for what purposes, and to whom, have been paid any moneys for printing or publishing; specifying the items, and whether the parties are printers or editors?

2d. What officers, agents, assistants, or others, not named in the Blue Book, are employed, without being nominated by the President to the Senate? What their duties and compensation?

3d. In what manner is the contingent fund appropriated or expended, whether regular or irregular? Whether by warrant or otherwise?

4th. Whether any, and if any, what salaries are paid to persons not performing the duties of an office? Whether any, and if any, what commissions or appointments have been ante-dated? And whether any persons employed in the Department are engaged at the same time in other or their private business?

You will perceive, by this statement, that both committees of investigation were sitting at the same time yesterday, and that Mr. Wise, as chairman, was with the latter. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, is also a member of both committees.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1837.

This morning Mr. Van Buren took leave of the Senate of the United States as Vice President.—His farewell address was reduced to writing. Immediately after the Journals were read by the Secretary, the Vice President rose and proceeded to deliver what he had written and held in his hand. Mr. Van Buren's manner generally, as a Speaker, is good, but rather tinctured with affectation. On the present occasion, however, he was free from it. He was deliberate and dignified; and I have never witnessed him, when he appeared more imposing, or to more advantage. His address was short and appropriate. I did not hear distinctly, all he said, but what I did hear, was highly creditable. Indeed I was so much pleased with his *manner*, that I paid less attention to the *matter*. Immediately after reading the paper, he presented it to the Secretary of the Senate and retired from the chamber.

None of the witnesses summoned to attend at Washington in the case of Mr. Whitney have yet arrived. Of the interrogatories propounded to that gentleman it is believed that he has not answered one fourth. It appears, however, from what he has answered, that the proposition to establish a bank bureau in the Treasury Department, as recommended by certain banks, did not originate with those bankers who signed the letter recommending the plan, and Mr. Whitney to be placed at the head of the bureau, with a salary of five thousand dollars. Mr. Whitney himself is the author.

What steps, if any will be adopted by the minority of the Committee to compel Mr. Whitney to answer, I do not know. But I know what are the feelings and wishes of their political friends out of doors. They say we are in a minority in the Committee and in the House. The majority possess the power to proceed with the investigation. On them is the responsibility. If they choose to defeat it, and thus smother the whole scene a solemn mockery, in the face of the nation—so let it be.

Mr. Wise's committee to investigate into the state of the departments, met yesterday. They received a letter from Gen. Jackson in reply to the questions transmitted to him by their Chairman.—It is said to be a curious document. From the document itself, it appears that the President was fully informed not only of the person who offered the resolutions, but of the amendments which those resolutions had undergone. On reading it, therefore, some enquiry was made: whereupon Mr. *Mann* of New-York stated, that he had given the President the information which he possessed in relation to the transactions of the Committee.

On further enquiry, Mr. *Mann* added, that the President informed him before he wrote to the Committee, that he intended to have certain opposition members of Congress called before them and examined. Accordingly, in pursuance of this determination of the President, Mr. *Mann* has designated several members to be summoned; among the number, Mr. *Bell* and Judge *White* of Tennessee. Thus, you perceive the style and manner in which this investigation is likely to progress.

The letter addressed to Mr. *Wise*, I have said is a curious document. It is so. From its tenor, it appears to speak to him—*as Chairman of the Committee—as a representative of the House*—and as *a private person*. The Committee, I am informed, have permitted Mr. Wise to take a copy of it, and to do with it as he pleases. If I have not mistaken his character, he will handle "the Greatest and the Best" without mittens. No official answer has as yet been ordered.

Under date of the 26th January, 1837, Gen. Jackson replies to the interrogatories propounded by the Committee (through their Chairman Mr. Wise,) appointed to investigate the frauds, &c., in the Executive departments. The substance of them may be found in my letter of the 22d Jan. They are four in number, and

1st. Ask the sums paid for printing! A statement of *each item* and to whom paid? &c.

2d. The names of Officers, &c., which have been employed and paid without nomination to the Senate? &c.

3d. In what manner the contingent fund has been expended? &c.

4th. What salaries have been paid, if any, without holding commissions? And whether commissions have been antedated? &c.

I learn that there is some diversity of opinion whether Gen. Jackson's letter is addressed to Mr. Wise *personally* or *officially*. The letter is freely spoken of in different circles, and I have taken some pains to procure the facts in relation to its contents. I entertain no doubt of the accuracy of my information.

The General commences by acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the interrogatories propounded by the Committee. He then details a history of the proceedings in the House of Representatives, in reference to the appointment of this Committee, as he finds them in the newspapers. He says, you (Mr. *Wise*) originated the movement which has "raised a direct issue with that part of my annual message, in which I hold the following language," and then he copies the highly wrought compliment inserted in that message to the heads of departments.

He next proceeds to state, that Mr. *Wise* sustained his motion to appoint a committee, by a long speech, in which he made vague charges of corruption and abuse in the Executive Departments. He says, that the interrogatories of the Committee must be taken in connexion with the resolution of the House, and Mr. *Wise's* speech; and he adds, that by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States, as he the (President) had said in his annual message, that the heads of departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. He repeats, that Mr. *Wise* in his speeches, had charged these officers with manifold corruptions and abuse of trust; and that other members of the House as appears by the newspapers, had united with him (Wise) in these accusations.

He says that for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of these charges the Committee was raised. He then complains that the Committee passed a series of resolutions, "which though amended in their passage, were, as understood, introduced by you" (Wise) "calling on the President and heads of departments for information," assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged. The President next, urges that "specifications" ought to be presented, and that the resort to generalities is "an open violation of the Constitution, and of the established maxim, that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty."

He adds—"And this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body, in which alone, by the Constitution, the power of impeaching is invested. *The heads of departments may answer such a request as they please* PROVIDED, *they do not withdraw ther own time and that of the officers under their direction from the public business, to the injury thereof. To that business I shall direct them to devote themselves, in preference to any unconstitutional calls for information, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it.*" And then the General asserts, that he, for himself, shall repel all such attempts, as he "*would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition.*"

General Jackson then says, that if Mr. Wise and his associates do not produce specifications and charges, he will call on the committee to examine every member of Congress who has made charges against the heads of departments, as to what they know of corruption in office, &c. If specific charges are made, he says, every facility shall be granted to investigate those charges.

He avers, that during the short period he is to remain in office, he will endeavor, as he has heretofore done, to fulfil the obligation of the oath which he has taken, "to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He then says, that if specifications are not made, Mr. Wise and his associates must be regarded by the "good people," as the authors of unfounded calumnies, and the public servants stand "fully acquitted."

He closed, by expressing his astonishment, that members of Congress should call for answers to the Expenditure of the Contingent fund, and other branches of the information sought, when there are six standing committees whose special duties are to examine into those details, and then recommends the investigating Committee to have recourse to the documents on their tables.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1837.

In my letter of last night I informed you that Reuben M. Whitney appeared before the Committee of investigation yesterday, and produced a Protest against the whole proceedings of the House instituting this inquiry, and of the Committee in their action under Mr. Garland's resolution. This precious document is of most formidable length, and assumes the highest ground as to the rights of this Treasury Familiar of the Banks which employ him, while it denounces in unmeasured terms the inquisitorial conduct of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. The contemptuous language in which Whitney spoke of the intelligence of Congress in his circular letter recently published, has not passed at of the recollection of the public. This protest I understand, is in a still loftier strain of arrogance. He is quite indignant at the passage of the resolution through the House—although, be it remembered, his own political friends voted for it and kicks at the course of the committee, upon whom also, as you are aware, there is a great majority of his yoke-fellows in subjection to the Dominant Power, though not, let us hope, in iniquity. He regards the officers of the Deposite Banks at himself as private individuals with whom Congress had nothing to do; and after a long rigmarole about his constitutional and inalienable privileges, he winds up with professing a willingness to answer all questions touching matters of a public character, of which he has knowledge.

The Committee thought proper to take him on his own ground, and making themselves judges of what questions did refer to public matters, they proceeded with the examination, which was conducted by Mr. Peyton. Whitney however refused to answer any of the questions which Mr. P. propounded to him in succession. In making his replies his manner was far from respectful to the committee or the gentleman who framed the questions. He would look at them (for, you will bear in mind, the whole examination is conducted in writing) then throw them aside, with a remark what they were inquisitorial, or concerned him as an individual—and he declined to answer. One of Mr. Peyton's questions was so framed as to require a direct statement, whether Judge Taney did not refuse to countenance Whitney or recommend him for the situation he now holds? This the witness declined to answer, more particularly, he said, as the mover of the inquiry had declared the charge was true, and he (Whitney) thought he ought to prove it.

This you will remember was the subject of the card Whitney lately published in the Globe, in which he pronounced the assertion of Mr. Peyton a falsehood and calumny. As Mr. Peyton, whose fearlessness and magnanimity are known to the whole country, and therefore require no vindication, did not condescend to notice this card. Whitney doubtless felt himself safe in exhibiting before the Committee his poor spirited spite, to a man so much elevated above his miserable sphere. But Mr. Peyton did not allow this climax to the insolent character of his general bearing to pass unnoticed. He rose, and began an appeal to Mr. Garland, the chairman, on the insulting reply of the witness—but very soon broke off—and stepping up to Whitney, he addressed him thus: "You thief and robber! if you dare to insult me here, before the committee, I'll put you to death!" Whitney was frightened out of his senses—but made no reply.—"You said in your Card that I shield myself behind my constitutional privileges; now Sir, I wish you distinctly to understand that I waive all privileges ——."

Mr. Garland, the chairman, here interposed to preserve order; and Mr. Peyton resumed his seat. Whitney then rose, and was proceeding to speak, when Mr. Peyton interrupted him, commanded him to be silent, and declared he should not answer but in writing. Mr. Wise here remarked to his friend, that Whitney was unworthy of his notice. He attempted to draw Mr. Peyton off from him, but Mr. Peyton said, "No—I pay no regard to his cards—but when he insults me here, in the committee, I will notice him, robber and thief as he is." Mr. Peyton then turned to the chairman, and reminded him that he had treated Whitney respectfully. Hitherto "I have treated him, said he, as if he were a gentleman, and I will not permit him to insult me."

Mr. Whitney was then ordered to withdraw—and Mr. Hamer offered a resolution that the last answer of the witness should be returned to him, as it was no reply to the question, and was disrespectful to a member of the committee. This resolution was *adopted unanimously*, so decided and strong was the conviction of every member that the demeanor and language of this "great man" were improper and insulting.

On Whitney's return, this resolution was read to him, and his answer given back to him. He then apologized, and expressed his regret for any disrespect he had manifested to the committee.

To-day he has been much more pacific; and some important facts have been disclosed in his testimony. He admitted that *he* was the *author* of the letter, recently published, and signed by the six cashiers of the deposite banks, recommending the establishment of a bank bureau in the Treasury Department, and recommending himself! R. M. Whitney! as a proper person to be placed at the head of it! This letter was written while Kendall was acting as the agent of the Treasury Department, and I believe while he was in Philadelphia on a journy of discovery, to see on what terms the banks would receive the deposites, should they be removed from the Bank of the United States. Mr. Peyton and Mr. Wise put question after question to the witness, to ascertain whether Kendall had any thing to do with getting up this letter—but he would not answer a word to any query that touched Mr. Amos Kendall. Mark that!

Whitney admitted that he applied to Mr. Duane for the appointment he now held.

He admitted that he wrote the circular to receivers, recently published; and declares he was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to use the threatening language he did employ.

There were some other developments, of which I will inform you to-morrow. The committee is in session night and day.

D.

On Saturday there was quite a blow up in the ranks of the party in the Senate. The Baltimore Patriot has the following account of the scene:

"I heard that, in consequence of the outrageous arrogance and violence which Mr. BENTON displayed yesterday, in his speech on the bill which repeals the Treasury Circular, several Senators of the Rives section, at a meeting last night, resolved that he must be put down—that he must be given to understand his part was to follow, not lead!—But I had no expectation of hearing such a declaration of war as Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, evidently with the concurrence of a majority of "the Party" proclaimed against the Great Expunger today. "God save the country," he exclaimed, "from the wild and extravagant opinions of the Senator from Missouri!" This in his opening paragraph. Then, as if the recollections of their former companionship had rushed over him, he said he would overlook many of the remarks of Mr. BENTON.

"I hope you will not overlook *one*, sir!" cried Mr. BENTON, rising in wrath, and pushing his chair from before him.

"What one?" asked Mr. WALKER, his choler rising.

"Not one of them, I say," replied the Great Expunger, in infinite wrath and fury, retreating towards the door.

"Mr. WALKER called out after him, in the most excited tones, 'Then I'll examine all, sir! and if the gentleman wants an angry discussion, here or elsewhere, he can have it."

"And the Senator from Mississippi did proceed to examine the points; and for an hour or more, did all he could to hold up the opinions, arguments, and figures of the great Expunger to the contempt and ridicule of the Senate. He declared his belief that Mr. BENTON was alone in his wild and impracticable opinions, and he challenged the ayes and noes on any proposition he choose to offer to ascertain how many participated in those opinions. He upbraided him (ah! unkindest cut of all!) with having been 'an opponent, in 1823, of the illustrious President, of whose conscience he now wishes to be considered the exclusive guardian.' And he finished a speech of extreme severity and open defiance, by declaring he held himself responsible for what he had said, in or out of the House.

"Mr. RIVES followed, and returned his thanks to Mr. WALKER for the masterly defence he had made of *his* propositions against the assaults of the Senator from Missouri. He asked an adjournment, which was granted. The 'genteel' Virginian will do his devoir on Monday, and we will then see whether he or BENTON is the stronger.

"What will the poor deluded fellows, who thundered away 25 guns on Federal Hill in honor of TOM BENTON, say, when they hear that their great man has been annihilated by the pop gun of Mr. WALKER, Tell them to wheel about and fire 50 guns now for Mr. RIVES, or they may be too late for the spoils."

On Monday Mr. RIVES made a long and elaborate speech, in reply to Mr. BENTON; taking pains, however, to be extremely courtly to the Missouri Senator in point of manner, while he very effectively demolished all his arguments, and demonstrated the utter impracticability and dangerous tendency of his doctrines on the subject of the currency.

BENTON was manifestly rebuked back into humility, and replied briefly, and with extraordinary moderation of language and manner.—*The Sun.*

Washington Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.

WASHINGTON, February, 3, 1837.

All the friends of your State, whom I have seen here, are pleased with the disposition which your Legislature has made of your portion of the Surplus Revenue, in extending your system of Rail-Roads, in draining your valuable Swamp Lands, and in the establishment of Common Schools. It is hoped that the impetus given to the spirit of improvement by these measures will be the means of placing you on a level with the most prosperous of your sister States.

We have learnt that Gen. St. Anna, who so suddenly left this City some days ago, has arrived in safety at Norfolk, by the Steamboat from Baltimore, the impediment of Ice in the River and Bay notwithstanding; and will pass from thence to Mexico, in the United States barque Pioneer, one of the Vessels destined for the South Sea Exploring Expedition.

Congress is now fully engaged in business.—The Vice-President resigned the Chair of the Senate on Saturday last, and WM. R. KING of Ala., a native of your State (who is called the *Father of the Senate*, from having occupied his seat there longer than any other Senator) was elected to supply his place for the remainder of the Session.

Both gentlemen made appropriate addresses on the occasion. The Committee appointed under Mr WISE's Resolution, to look into the manner in which the business of the Executive Departments has been transacted, are busily engaged, having called before them a number of witnesses. Amongst others, WM J. DUANE, late Secretary of the Treasury is here.

The bill limiting and designating the funds in which dues to the United States shall be receivable, will pass, and will do away the obnoxious Treasury Order, though it is not altogether approved by those who desired a direct repeal of the Treasury Order. It will however, restore that order in the currency which had been so greatly disturbed by Executive interference.

Mr. Benton and his friends have used their endeavors to lower the price of the public lands. It is believed they will not be able to do this; but they may succeed in carrying provisions granting certain objectionable pre-emption rights.

Several Speeches have been made on the bill for reducing certain Tariff duties; but there is no expectation that the bill will pass. It would be too direct a violation of public faith, and too ruinous in its consequences.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives for securing the freedom of Elections. Mr. B. supported his bill in an able Speech, in the course of which, he said, there were 100,000 men, who were brought to the polls, not to vote according to their own wills, but those of the office-holders, contractors, &c., by whom they were employed, and by whom they get their bread. He also exposed many other shameful abuses.

New Steamboat.—The Steamer *Oscola*, built on our river by the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, of this town, arrived on Thursday, laden with merchandize. She seems well adapted to the river, and will be of very important advantage to the business of the town, as well as to those villages and neighborhoods in the interior which receive their goods by way of Georgetown. Goods may now be received at this place from New York in from nine to fourteen days, whereas by the Pole-boats it sometimes required about two months, even when the river was in a good state for navigation, as we have ourselves learnt by experience.—The present prospects of our town we consider very flattering. The loss of houses by the destructive fire of Dec. 1835, is more than supplied by new ones, while others are still building, and under contract for being built.

Cheraw Gazette of February 7.

Proceedings in Congress.

SENATE.

Wednesday, February 1, 1837.

The resolution presented some days since by Mr. NICHOLAS, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession going to expose the frauds committed in the sales of the public lands in Louisiana, was, on the motion of Mr. CLAY, amended so as to embrace the abuses practiced in other sections of the country. The resolution as amended was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to limit the sales of the

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill being in Committee of the Whole is open to amendment; and various amendments were proposed. When the bill shall have been reported, we shall give its leading provisions. At present it is impossible to say with accuracy what will be its ultimate form.

On yesterday, Mr. King of Georgia, addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in opposition to the bill, and showed its direct tendency to throw the public domain into the hands of speculators and monopolists. He denounced the bill as being in its provisions extremely unjust to the old States, and calculated to increase speculation, rather than to prohibit it. He appeared especially opposed to the pre-emption principles. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Bayard, Tipton, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EVERETT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the protection and security of the Indians to the west of Arkansas, and in other places.

The unfinished business of yesterday then came up, which was the bill of Mr. Bell for securing the freedom of elections.

Mr. Bell concluded his speech yesterday, in the course of which he referred to the number of dismissals that had been made for opinion's sake.—There had been, he had been told, some ten or twelve hundred. If all had not been dismissed, there had been enough to intimidate the rest. It was true, he said, that during the last electioneering campaign, it had been declared before the people that the charge was a calumny against the administration, but men high in the party had undertaken to justify to him the course of proscription adopted. It was justified, he said, by all *good party men*. A *good party man* he considered one who regarded neither honor nor conscience, when conflicting with the wishes of the *party*. They had contended, he said, that no party could be held together except through such means—that is, by means of bribery and corruption.

No free government, said Mr. Bell, can stand where such principles and such practice prevail.—He was struck with wonder and amazement that they did not see to what it must lead. What is it? It compels every public officer to support, right or wrong, every act and measure of the administration; and more than that, it compels him to sustain the candidate of the Executive when the Executive choose, as he has lately done, to bring forward a candidate for the Presidency. It annihilates and renders abortive the great elective franchise of the country.

There were, he said, 100,000 men, not all office-holders to be sure, who could and were brought to the polls, not to vote their own sentiments, but that of the office-holders and contractors, &c., by whom they were employed, and through whom they got their bread. In several of the States, at the late election, the votes of the office-holders alone could decide the election accordingly as they were cast. It was, he continued, a high misdemeanor in any officer of the Government to use his official station, directly or indirectly, to influence the elections.

Mr. Bell also read an extract from a number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, to show what he thought of a President who would dismiss and appoint to office for electioneering motives.

Mr. Bell referred to what he had seen stated in the public prints and never seen denied, and what he had also seen otherwise enforced: that in New York, as well as in this city, there was laid a sort of percentage on the salaries of certain officers, to be employed in electioneering. If he had been misinformed, he hoped some member would correct him. If it were true, he said, it exhibited a degree of degeneracy and corruption in the public morals for which he was not prepared, and which ought to alarm every friend to the country. He hoped that the fact could be contradicted.

The President himself, Mr. Bell said, had come forward before the country as an electioneerer, and if the House would give the opportunity, with permission to send for persons and papers, he would pledge himself to prove all that had been stated by his colleague, Mr. Peyton, on the subject. The letters of the President had produced a powerful effect.

He had seen, Mr. Bell said, the friend of one candidate suddenly turn around and become his vituperator, and array himself with the partisans of the other candidate. He had seen another friend, disregarding all his promises and pledges, violate even his own personal honor. He had seen another, too weak to resist the temptation offered, and then too destitute of courage to accept when offered to him, the very office by the promise of which he had been bribed to betray his friend.

As an instance of the part taken by the office-holders in the elections, Mr. Bell referred to the fact that in the delegates to a convention of the party, held in New York, there were eighteen postmasters—and in the delegation to the Baltimore Convention, from several States the majority of delegates were either office-holders or all well known office-seekers.

Mr. Bell then contrasted the legislation of Great Britain with that of the United States, in relation to the prevention of official influence in the elections to Parliament. He showed that at one time, by one law, the English Parliament had ever *disfranchised* 40,000 of the office-holders of the Government, to prevent their undue influence in the election. This, said he, is an act of which Englishmen may well be proud.

The House took up the Indian appropriation bill. On this an animated discussion took place, in which Messrs. Cushing, Halsey, Glascock, Dawson, Everett, Parker, Lawler, and Lewis took part.

Mr. Dawson rose to defend the citizens of Georgia and Alabama from imputations cast upon them on account of the frauds practised on the Indians. Who was responsible, said he, for these frauds? Not the citizens of Georgia and Alabama, but the Government. These frauds owe their origin to the Indian reservations. Those reservations were not in the first treaty. They were put in the re-

cond; and why? For the purpose of opening the way for the perpetration of these frauds. By whose influence was this done? By the agents of the Government—by artful, designing men, who had these very frauds in view. The time will come when the actors in the scene will be made known, and it will be found that the friends of the Government are in the enjoyment of the fruits of these frauds.

Mr. Lewis said that it always happened that when any thing relating to the Indians was brought up in the House, imputations and insinuations, more or less pointed, were always made against people of the South. In no section of the country, said he, is there felt more disapprobation of these frauds, than by the very people among whom they are perpetrated. The memorial on which the enquiry into them had been instituted, had proceeded from those people. Most of them who signed that memorial were his constituents. They held those frauds in abhorrence, and he represented their sentiments when he proposed the enquiry. If I were not, said he, to take this course, public sentiment among my constituents would put me down.

The appropriation sought by the bill was granted with a very slight opposition.

A message from the Senate was received requesting the appointment of a committee to unite with a committee of the Senate, and to inquire whether any electoral votes for the President have been given contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and to provide a remedy against such abuses for the future.

SENATE.

Thursday, February 2, 1837.

Mr. CLAY presented an address of certain authors in Great Britain, praying for the passage of a law securing to them copy-rights for their works. The list of signers embraced very many of the distinguished authors in Great Britain.

Mr. CLAY made some remarks explanatory and in favor of the address, and moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PRESTON seemed to have some doubt as to the expediency and constitutionality of the proposed measure. He threw out some suggestions, reserving to himself the right of going fore fully into the subject hereafter. He stated that the American publishers were opposed to the proposition, and that he had received various communications upon the subject, from some of them, expressive of their hostility to the measure.

Mr. CLAY then withdrew his motion to refer the address to the Committee on the Judiciary; and on the motion of Mr. GRUNDY, it was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. CLAY, PRESTON, BUCHANAN, EWING, of Ohio, and Webster.

Mr. Kent presented sundry resolutions from the Legislature of Maryland, praying that the Federal Government would interest itself in procuring a reduction of the duties on tobacco in the ports of foreign nations, and other purposes. The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun presented a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the aggregate amount of expenses incurred in collecting the revenues on the lakes, including the expenses for light-houses, revenue cutters, appropriations for harbors, &c. &c.—Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to limit the sale of the

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill being still open to amendments, various propositions were made to amend, and the Senate adjourned without coming to any decision.

—FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.—

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, February 11, 1837.

The Reverend Mr. SPARROW will deliver an Address, on Thursday the 16th inst., at Third Creek Church, in Rowan County, on the subject of Internal Improvement: and on the next day at Thyatira.

THE REV. Mr. SPARROW'S ADDRESS.

On the evening of the 3d instant, the Rev. Mr. Sparrow delivered in the Presbyterian Church in this place, AN ADDRESS on the subject of Internal Improvements in North Carolina which gave very great pleasure to all who heard it, and called forth much praise on the talents and patriotism of the author. All who heard the address are anxious that it should be published, and distributed among the people, and we are gratified to understand that Mr. Sparrow has consented to furnish a copy at his earliest leisure. We have no doubt, its publication will do much good wherever it may be read, particularly among the author's numerous friends and acquaintances, who have such great confidence in his talents and character. We think the friends of internal improvement in the West, have good cause to congratulate themselves on Mr. Sparrow's taking such a lively interest in the subject at this time. Now is a crisis, and if such men as Mr. Sparrow lead the way, we may anticipate glorious success.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in this place on the evening of the 7th inst., on the subject of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. We invite the careful attention of our readers to them. Ever since the adjournment of the Legislature the location of the Road has been a subject of constant conversation among our Citizens, particularly among those who design subscribing Stock. In the end, all appear to have come to the same conclusion, namely, that in locating the Road, regard must be had not alone to the transportation of produce, but likewise to the transportation of travellers. At a casual meeting of a number of our Citizens on the 6th inst., a Committee was appointed to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views of the Citizens of Salisbury. This Committee made their report to the adjourned meeting on the 7th inst., which report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published. We believe that these proceedings express the opinions of every Citizen of Salisbury, (and we may say of Rowan) who has taken any pains to look into the subject. We believe if the route proposed by the meeting shall be fixed on, that Rowan County, Salisbury inclusive, will subscribe largely over $100,000—many think fully $150,000; and if a more southerly route shall be selected, we doubt whether the whole County will subscribe ten shares—or, indeed any shares at all.

We will only add that a conditional subscription paper is now open in this place, and the amount already subscribed has equalled, if not surpassed, our most sanguine expectations. Let the Road be but judiciously located, and no doubt will remain about the funds being subscribed. ☞ When our paper went to press there were upwards of fifty thousand dollars subscribed.

WORSE AND WORSE!

Ever since the establishment of the Government, Congress has been in the practice of appointing Committees to inquire into *abuses* alledged to have been committed in any of the Executive Departments, or by officers under the Government. No one ever doubted the power of either House of Congress to appoint such Committees, or to inquire into abuses. Indeed heretofore, the American people have generally supposed it to be the duty of Congress to look into such matters, and bring to light the corruptions of public officers. But, how is it now?—how is it in these glorious days of "the democracy"? Let facts speak, and let the people open their eyes and wonder! Soon after the meeting of the present Session of Congress, Mr. Wise of Virginia, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate certain abuses which were alledged to exist in several of the Departments of the Government.—The Jackson Van Buren men resisted this resolution for weeks, but finally when they could put it off no longer, it was passed, and a Committee was appointed.—This Committee met, and started to work. They called on the President and the Heads of Department, for information on various points, but instead of receiving the information, and instead of having every door opened to them, what do we see?—We see the President of the United States absolutely *refuse* to give them the desired information, and actually forbids the Heads of Departments, and other officers from obeying the Committee! Or, in other words, we see him put a stop to the investigation!—Well indeed, may speculation, and all kinds of fraud and corruption be carried on in the office at Washington, when the President of the United States resists investigation, and stands forth as the protector of the rogues. Not only so, but in his letter to the Committee, he uses language insulting to the Committee, and to Congress, and actually denies the power of Congress to make such investigation! If the people approve of this daring outrage, they certainly are ready for any thing—for *absolute monarchy*; and we may as well have it in name as in practice. What is the use to be calling our Government a REPUBLIC! when it is a more absolute monarchy than England, or France.—Without doubt, this whole proceeding of the Tyrant, will be approved and extolled by the Van Buren papers We will soon see.

OUR SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

We have on several occasions already noticed the course of our Senators in Congress;—we think it our duty to let the people know how their servants are acting, and we shall not fail to discharge this duty. We have already remarked that North Carolina may boast of being represented in the Senate by two of the most thoroughgoing party men in Congress. They seem to have placed themselves under the special command of that inflated bag of wind, Benton of Missouri, who, we are ashamed to say, was born in North Carolina.—He has but to crook his finger, or nod his head to either Brown or Strange, and off they run to execute his will. We see them at his command voting to violate and deface the journals of the Senate—we see them voting to prevent the surplus from being distributed among the States,—and to show that they are obedient in all things, we see both of them on the Michigan bill come out, and openly avow themselves the advocates of the disorganizing doctrines lately promulgated by *Dallas* of Pennsylvania,—doctrines that are in the face of the Constitution of the United States, and go to destroy all confidence in Government. Mr. Brown, in particular, seems to take pride in avowing these principles. Will the people of North Carolina quietly look on, and suffer themselves to be in this manner misrepresented? Or will they arouse from this sleep, and call these tools of party to an account.

"CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES."

In the absence of news from all other quarters of equal interest and importance, we fill our columns today principally with the proceedings in Congress, and letters relating thereto. All eyes are now turned to that body; and indeed there is much to command the earnest attention of the patriot in the daily transactions at Washington. To the proceedings and letters in preceding columns the reader is referred.

Disposition of the Surplus Revenue.—Under this head on our first page to-day, will be found the Acts for receiving our portion of the Surplus Revenue, for draining the Swamp lands of this State, and for the Internal Improvement of the State. Next week we intend puplishing the Charter of the Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road.

☞ We have received the January No., of the Southern Literary Messenger. We have not room this week for a full notice of the contents, they will be given in our next. Mr. Edgar E. Poe has retired from the Editorial Chair of the Messenger, and it is now conducted solely by the enterprising proprietor, Thomas W. White, Esq.

We have also just received the January No., of the Farmers' Register. Table of contents next week.

Conclusion of the Indian War.—The Washington Correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, says that it was rumored at Washington a few days ago, that OSCOLA had captured Gen. JESSUP. Such a communication is at least *possible*, though not probable; Oscola has shown himself to be decidedly the most skilful warrior of the two.

The Hon. POWHATAN ELLIS, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Mexico, has returned to Washington.

TEXAS.

This delightful country is now in point of fact free and independent in every respect. No portion of its Territory is pressed by a hostile foot:—It possesses institutions truly republican, and a Government fully and completely organized in all its departments and presenting to the world strong assurances of strength and permanence. Texas being thus in fact independent, has a right on the clearest principles of international Law to demand that its Independence be acknowledged by the rest of the world. It is especially incumbent on our country to recognize Texas as an Independent power, inasmuch as we have invariably acted on the principle of recognising every Government *de facto*, of what nature soever it might happen to be. And it would be a signal wrong to refuse to a people living under institutions free and republican like our own what is uniformly granted to every species of misrule or despotism—to wit, the acknowledgment of their existence as an organized Government.

The Constitution of Texas though modelled chiefly after that of the United States, contains we think some important improvements on ours, suggested obviously by circumstances which have recently occurred in our country. The Constitution and some of the Laws enacted under it, we shall try to find room for, in our next paper. It will appear from these that the persons who have been stigmatised as Banditti or at best mere lawless adventurers, have thought themselves able to submit to the restraint of wholesome laws, and at the same time worthy and fitted to enjoy the highest degree of rational Freedom. To the present cabinet of the Texian Government, consisting of Gen. Austin, Judge Fisher, Gen. Rusk, Gen. Henderson, &c., not forgetting Gen. Lamar the Vice President, we should regard it no compliment to say, that in point of capacity and personal respectability, they will bear honorable comparison with the members of the upper cabinet at Washington.

The following remarks on Texas, are taken from the letter of a gentleman of the highest respectability, resident in that country. We omit several items of intelligence as they have been anticipated by speedier arrivals.

"COLUMBIA, TEXAS, Dec. 4, 1836.

* * * * * "Since my return, I have travelled over much of this delightful country, and never did man's eye behold its equal in any other part of the world. I am better pleased even than formerly with the country—and still I am told that I have not *yet* seen the most desirable portions of it. * * Congress has been in session some weeks, doing business rapidly, and as wisely as could be expected, considering the inexperience of many of its members in Legislation. They have organized the Judiciary; passed some general land laws tending to settle titles; organized the militia by Law; appointed the different officers of Government, to do which devolves on Congress and the President, except the officers of the Army which will be done in a few days.—Some ineffectual efforts have been made in the lower House, to take from the President the right to nominate the officers of the army. * * * Gen. Houston continues popular, and in pretty good health. His wound received at San Jacinto has healed. * * You have heard ere this, that Santa Anna has been released, and is in the U. States. Congress by a Resolution placed him, and the other prisoners at the disposal of the President, who released him with the advice of the cabinet. The people are satisfied with this course, anxious as they were to see Santa Anna punished. * * * It is rumored that the Mexicans are concentrating at Metamoras to move against us, but I presume it is to defend that point against an expected attack from Texas."

Major Gen. M. Hunt Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Texas, passed through Raleigh a few days since, we understand on his way to Washington City.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of Salisbury on Tuesday evening, the 7th February, the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow was called to the chair, and Thos. L. Cowan appointed Secretary.

Messrs. Polk, Jones and Fisher appointed a Committee at a previous meeting with instruction, reported the following Preamble, and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

PREAMBLE.

The act of the last General Assembly, authorizing a subscription on the part of the State of two-fifths of the capital stock in certain important Rail-Road Companies,—is a measure of liberal and elevated policy, which if judiciously carried out, cannot fail to produce great and lasting benefits to the whole State.

The Western counties however, are more immediately concerned in the construction of the road—known as the Fayetteville, and Western Rail-Road, and it now behooves them to turn their attention most seriously to that enterprize.—The charter incorporating this Company is rather more indefinite in some respects than perhaps it should be:—it does not prescribe the route along which the road shall run; it only designates Fayetteville as the starting point, thence to the Yadkin River at some point above the Narrows, thence by one Branch north-west, towards Wilkesboro', and by another west or south-west, to terminate on the Charleston and Cincinnati rail-road. Thus it will be seen that a very wide latitude is given to the Company in the location of the route,—particularly between Fayetteville, and the Yadkin river. As some conflicting views have already arisen as to the route this road should pursue, this meeting is of opinion that now, before subscriptions are solicited, is the proper time to settle this question, at least, so far as it can be settled independently of the surveys. If this question be not now settled, the friends of the rail-road in the Western counties will feel themselves embarrassed, either in subscribing stock, or in declining to do so. If they subscribe stock, they do it at the risk of having to pay their money on a route in which they may feel no interest, and have no faith. If they decline subscribing altogether for the present, then the unjust conclusion may be drawn, that they are unfriendly to the whole enterprize.—Sound policy, and fair dealing therefore require,—that the route should be designated before the people are called on to pledge their funds to the work. As however it may be several months before the question can be settled, and as in the mean time to suspend action may have an unfavorable influence on the cause,—THIS MEETING, have come to the conclusion that it will be best for the subscription to go on;—but to go on with an express condition that they are not to be paid unless the company shall establish a certain route, designated in the subscription.

It now remains for this meeting to designate the route which they are willing to support, and their reasons for preferring it to all others. After deliberate consideration, this meeting entertains the opinion that the route leading from Fayetteville in the direction to Moore C. House, and thence through Randolph, and Davidson to some point on the Yadkin River about the mouth of Abbott's creek,—or between that, and the mouth of Swearing creek,—this being the extreme summit of the fall terminating in the Narrows,—is the only route from Fayetteville to the Yadkin which can unite an interest sufficient to build the road, or when built, to draw custom enough to support it, and pay an interest to the stockholders.—Our reasons for this opinion are as follows, viz:

1. In the present state of the Country west of Fayetteville, and perhaps for some years to come—the amount of PRODUCE that may seek transportation over the road, will not of itself, be sufficient after keeping up repairs to pay a fair profit on the Capital invested. Indeed we have yet to learn, that there is a single rail-road in America, or in Europe where the transportation of PRODUCE ALONE, is sufficient to keep the same in repair, and pay six per cent interest on the capital. On all rail-roads that we know of, it is admitted that the great source of profit is the transportation of PASSENGERS.

2. We therefore think, in the location of this road, that an eye should be had to the transportation of travellers, and likewise to the mail.

3. If there be any force in these views, the question arises,—how can the road be so located as to accomplish both objects;—that is,—to carry the surplus produce of the West to Fayetteville, and at the same time to draw in upon it a large amount of travelling? If the road from the Yadkin inclines South, bearing down the River, it will no doubt answer the purpose of carrying off the surplus produce, but in that direction it will not command the travel.

Travellers from the West, or South-West, or South passing North, on reaching the Yadkin will not consent to turn their backs on the North, and take a South Eastern sweep of 50 or 60 miles, in order to reach a route going North again.

They will not submit to this, but seek other routes.—But if the road be run from the Yadkin to the point indicated, the direction for 80 or 90 miles, will be on a line midway between Fayetteville and Raleigh,—that is, as far as Moore C. H., where this route will be intersected by the Raleigh and Columbia rail-road, or where indeed the Raleigh and Columbia rail-road may terminate.

At this junction, or fork, *Produce* will take the *right hand* to Fayetteville, so also, will all passengers who wish to visit Fayetteville, or Wilmington, or any part of the country cut by the central rail-road, or who may choose to take this route with a view of falling into the Wilmington and Raleigh rail-road. The *left hand* will be taken by those wishing either to stop at Raleigh, or continue on to Petersburg, or Norfolk,—thus securing to the road as far as the Fork, the whole travel, and then, such part of it as may incline to Fayetteville.

It now remains to be examined whether the road, even if it be located as here suggested will command many travellers.—We think it will.—1. It will necessarily be the line of intercommunication between the Eastern, and Western parts of the State.—2. By its connection with the Charleston and Cincinnati rail-road, it will form a continuous line as far West as Knoxville, Tenn., where again the Hiwassee rail-road bears *South* into Georgia and Alabama—and the Charleston and Cincinnati, *North* into Ohio. It cannot be doubted that much of the travel on these roads going in one or the other direction will pass over this road.—3. All the travel which now pours along the stage-route from Washington in Georgia—to Fredericksburg, Va., will naturally fall into this line on reaching it. 4. The existence of the road will increase travelling. Experience elsewhere shows that travellers increase with the facilities for travelling,—thousands who shrink from the fatigues, and labour of long journeys in stages, carriages, or on horseback,—will gladly travel when they can do so on rail-roads.

In short, if this route be established, we believe there will be but few roads in the South, running from the interior, and not along great thoroughfares, that will command more travel. Nor should we forget that it must become a very important mail-line, the advantages of which to the Company and country must be obvious.

On the whole, we believe that the selection of this route, will ensure the taking of a sufficient amount of stock to construct the road,—which, we think will not be the case if a more southerly route be chosen;—when constructed we have every reason to conclude that the income arising from the transportation of produce, and passengers will keep the road in repair, and pay reasonable profits on the Capital invested.

With these views, and for these reasons the meeting unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the success of the Fayetteville and Western rail-rail, mainly, if not wholly depends on a judicious *location* of the same, and consequently in making this location regard should be had, not alone to the nature of the ground over which it shall pass, but likewise, that the road should be constructed on that route, which of all others will command the greatest possible amount of produce, and also which will attract the greatest number of travellers.

And whereas, we believe that the route from Fayetteville, in the direction of Moore C. H.,—thence West, so as to strike the Yadkin about the mouth of Abbott's creek, or between that, and the mouth of Swearing creek is the only one that can secure the success of the road—whether we regard either the raising of means for its construction,—or the profitableness of the stock after it is constructed;—therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient in our opinion, for the Citizens of this part of the State, to subscribe their money to any route which may be located South of the line above designated.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Citizens in this part of the State ought to make *Conditional* subscriptions of stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road Company,—to be binding if the road be located on the line above designated, but to be null and void, if a more southerly route be selected.

Resolved, That delegates from this meeting be appointed to counties, having a common interest with Rowan, to invite them to co-operate in the accomplishment of the great enterprise before us, and on the plan indicated in these Resolutions.—The following persons were accordingly appointed.

The Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, to the counties of Iredell and Lincoln.

David F. Caldwell, to Wilkes, Burke and Rutherford.

H. C. Jones, to Surry and Davie.

Charles Fisher, to Davidson; also to correspond with Randolph and Chatham, if he cannot visit these counties.

Other appointments to be made hereafter.

PATRICK J. SPARROW, Ch'm.

THOS. L. COWAN, Sec'y.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town on the 6th instant, Miss HENRIETTA MURPHY, of Fayetteville, aged about 30. Miss Murphy had been in delicate health for some time, when she came to Salisbury early in the summer past to visit her relations and endeavor to recruit her health; but alas! death's stroke could not be avoided; instead of finding *health*, she has found *a grave*. She was a pious member of the Presbyterian Church, and died with the full assurance of a happy immortality.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this town by Ashbel Smith, Esq., Mr. GEORGE RAREY to Miss CAMILLA GHEEN.

In this County, on Sunday evening the 5th instant, by the Rev. David Derrick, Mr. ROBERT W. FOARD, Merchant of Salisbury, of the firm of Foard and Ellis, to Miss MARIA EMELINE PARTEE, daughter of Noah Partee Esq.

In this County, on the 2nd instant by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Mr. JOHN IRVIN to Mrs. ANN YOUNG.

In this County, on Thursday the 2d. inst, by Henry Miller Esq., Mr. JOHN HOLDSHOUSER to Miss PAULINA CAUBLE.

Umbrella Borrowed.

SOME person borrowed from this Office, about four months since, a black silk UMBRELLA, with a plated handle and a brass ferrill on the end the covering has a hole in it at the top of the Umbrella. The person who borrowed it will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at this OFFICE:

Carolinian Office, } 30 tf.
Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1837. }

Travelling Accommodation

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, either by Carriage or on Horseback, can be had by applying to the subscriber at the Mansion Hotel.

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, February 11, 1837. tf

Fayetteville and Western

RAIL-ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRacken, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER. . .	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.	W. McKay, W. Faison, Olen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.	W. H. Haywood, Jr., S. F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, C. Thomas.
ANSON.	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY. . .	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Jr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH	Alexander Gray, Jesse Benshaw, A. Brower,
GUILFORD.	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG. .	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD. . .	Edmund Bynum, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES.	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, President,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

New, Rich, and Fashionable
ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY,
JUST RECEIVED!!

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very Rich Assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's & Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, and Keys.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains.
Shell, Main Springs.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter-knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Dessert, and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Silver Spoons.
Together with Pistol Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols, and Percussion-caps.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3, 1836. 9m

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE, October 3, 1836.

The following Circular Letter, addressed to the Pension Agents by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is published for the information of Pensioners, and those who may act as their attorneys, in drawing their stipends for them.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
September 1836.

The agent for paying pensions at

SIR: In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payment will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1835, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of a deceased soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May, 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDEN K. PARRIS, Comptroller.

To take effect from the 4th March, 1837.
January 24 —35 2w.—

TAN-BARK WANTED.

THE Subscribers will purchase from one hundred to one hundred and twenty wagon loads of

Good Tan-Bark,

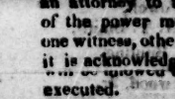
delivered at their tan-yard in Salisbury the ensuing spring. Liberal prices will be given—one half cash and the other half in leather.

Bark of young timber is preferred.

BROWN & CHAMBERS.

Salisbury, February 4, 1837. —35 tf.—

Steamboat!



THE NEW STEAMBOAT,
DOBBS,

Built expressly for this River, is daily expected, and will run regularly between Georgetown and this place, (Cheraw.)

JAMES POWELL, Pres. Ms. S. O.

Cheraw, S. C. Jan. 1837. —3w3.

Pocket Book Found!

ON Friday, 27th of January last, was found between Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina,

A Pocket Book,

containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling on the subscriber, living in Cheraw, and paying for this advertisement, and application

[illegible]

VALUABLE
Land and Negroes
For Sale.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Anderson E. Foster, decd., will proceed to sell at his residence, 18 miles North of Salisbury, and 5 miles South-East of Mocksville, in the Forks of the Yadkin, *on Tuesday, the 14th of February next*, between

20 AND 30 NEGROES,

Among them are Men, Boys, Women, and Children, and two first rate

BLACKSMITHS,
and a first rate
SHOEMAKER.

At the same time and place will be sold

TWO FIRST RATE TRACTS OF
LAND,

One of them containing **500 ACRES**, four hundred of which is Wood Land, and Twenty Acres new cleard Meadow, well set with Herds-Grass. The other Tract adjoins this—is situated in the Fork made by Dutchman's Creek and the Yadkin, and contains

300 ACRES OF LAND,
WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CLEARED.

And in a high state of cultivation, one hundred Acres of the cleared land being **BOTTOM,** and equal to any land on the Yadkin River. To one desirous of settling a large farm, these two Tracts together would make a most desirable settlement. The Land produces Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and is believed by good Judges, to be equal to the Dan or James River Land for TOBACCO. To one desirous of raising this last productive article, a chance seldom met with for an investment, is offered.

At the same time, will be sold between

1,000 and 2,000 Bushels of Corn;
FROM
60,000 TO 70,000 POUNDS
Seed Cotton;
WHEAT, OATS, & RYE;

Hogs, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Pork,

Two first rate sets of **Blacksmiths' Tools,** an excellent **Wagon and Harness,** and a first rate Yoke of Oxen. The Sale will commence on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Terms.—The Negroes will be sold at a credit of twelve months, bonds bearing interest from date, and well secured by personal security. The LAND and other property will be sold at a credit of twelve months, with the exception of all sums under five dollars for which cash will be demanded.

If property is bid off by any one, and they fail to comply with the terms of sale, it will be put up again, and the deficiency must be made up by the first bidder. BURTON CRAIGE, } Exrs.
ROBERT N. CRAIGE. }
December 31, 1836. ts

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Watson & Elliott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All claims against the firm will be settled by Kinchen Elliott; and payments of all accounts due them will be made to the same.

H. W. WATSON,
K. ELLIOTT.

KINCHEN ELLIOTT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, the customers of the old firm, and his friends in general, that he will on his own responsibility continue in business, at the old stand, where he will always keep on hand a general supply of Goods, and will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends.

Salisbury, January 21, 1837.

N. B. H. W. Watson respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the above firm while he was connected with it, and would earnestly solicit a continuance of that patronage to his successor Mr. Elliott.

Jan. 21, 1837. tf

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Hutchison

BEGS leave respectfully to offer her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the Institution under her care.

It affords her great pleasure to state that ample arrangements, in respect to board, have been made so that such parents and guardians as wish to place their daughters and wards under favorable circumstances may be accommodated.

The spring session will commence on the first of March, but pupils may enter at any time paying only from the time of their entrance.

Miss Hutchison assists Mrs. Hutchison.

Mrs. Hutchison has charge of the Musical Department.

Salisbury, Jan. 31, 1837. —35 3w.—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a Tract of Land, lying in Surry county, in view of the Town of Jonesville, containing

325 ACRES,
WITH BETWEEN
50 and 60 Acres of first rate Bottom Land.

Also, on the premises is a most admirable

MILL SEAT,
on an eligible stream.

Most part of the Land is uncleared, of strong soil, suitable to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn or Wheat, with a quantity of excellent meadow Land. The Land lies within 6 or 7 miles of the route that it is supposed the contemplated Rail-Road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough will run.

Persons wishing to purchase valuable land would do well to call and view the premises. Terms made easy to the purchaser.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Jonesville, Surry Co., N. C. Dec. 24, 1836.

FORTUNE'S HOME.
$13,000 For $5!
NORTH CAROLINA
State Lottery,

For the benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY,
FIRST CLASS FOR **1837.**

To be drawn at Fayetteville,
On Saturday, 11th of February, 1837.

Combination System,
75 *Number Lottery*—12 *drawn ballots.*

CAPITAL PRIZE: **$13,000**

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	13,000	DOLLARS
1 Prize of	6,000	do.
1 Prize of	3,000	do.
1 Prize of	2,400	do.
1 Prize of	1,500	do.
1 Prize of	1,100	do.
20 Prizes of	1,000	do.
20 Prizes of	500	do.
20 Prizes of	360	do.
20 Prizes of	300	do.
20 Prizes of	200	do.
30 Prizes of	100	do.

Besides many of $80, $60, $50, $40, &c.

☞ **Amounting in all to $253,390.** ☜

Whole Tickets	$5
Halves	$2 50
Quarters	$1 25

A certificate for a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only $74. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

At the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore carried on in the name of Foard & Ellis was composed of Robert W. Foard, John Wiley Ellis & Robert Ellis. Hereafter the firm of Foard & Ellis will consist of Robert W. Foard & Robert Ellis, who will continue the business at the former stand. They have just received a large assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices. Terms as heretofore.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1837. 3w33.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

☞ **MONTAGUE'S BALM;** ☜
AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Men of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836. —1y

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, December 23, 1836. 30 3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

BOON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
AND
ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fevor, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE, $1,25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,
FOR THE
AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,
OR
MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE,
FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BLUM'S
CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA
ALMANACKS
FOR 1837:

JUST received and for sale, at
THIS OFFICE.

Southern Review.

ENCOURAGED by a belief that the Southern Review would receive a liberal patronage generally, and especially in the Southern and Southwestern States, the undersigned proposes to revive it, under auspices which promise fully to sustain the reputation which the late Southern Review, during its brief existence, had earned.

It will be published in Washington, and edited by a gentleman whose high character and superior attainments guaranty that, aided, as he will be, by the ablest writers and statesmen of the Union, the work will take rank at once among the ablest and best periodicals of the age.

The condition of the South, and the crisis produced by the Revolution in Texas, demand that there should be some abler and more authoritative exponent of public opinion than the newspaper press—that there should be some acknowledged organ of Southern sentiment, elevated above all the considerations of mere personal ambition, in which patriots of every party may commune together, and labor for the preservation of the Republic.

Some experience admonishes the undersigned, that to obtain a subscription which will remunerate his own labor and expenditure, will require an active co-operation on the part of those who desire the accomplishment of this undertaking; and with this view it has been suggested, and he begs leave to urge upon such, and especially the young men, to organize committees, and, by subdividing their respective towns, cities, counties, and districts, apply to such individuals as may be induced to subscribe upon application. Many persons have expressed a willingness to contribute a fund to be applied towards the editor's salary, and in payment for communications. It is suggested that the subscription of such, if any, should be taken, and, when paid, placed in the Bank of Charleston, to be applied to these objects by the President and Cashier of the Bank and the publisher, as a committee for that purpose.

The Southern Review will be published quarterly, will contain 275 to 300 pages, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance. Committees or individuals obtaining subscribers, will forward the names and subscriptions to Washington. All contributions to the editorial fund will be forwarded to the Cashier of the Bank of Charleston, and placed to the credit of the editorial fund of the Southern Review.

DUFF GREEN.

Resolution adopted by the South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning.

Resolved, That this Society approve of General Green's proposition to revive the Southern Review under the editorial charge of Judge Upshur, and, taking into consideration the claims which it will have upon the Public, and the duty of every one to assist in placing the work in a prosperous condition, would urge its friends, and especially the members of this Society, to aid in obtaining subscribers and contributions therefor.

WM. HARPER,
Acting President of South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning.

Jan. 10.

VALUABLE Newspaper Establishment For Sale.

THE Subscribers having determined to engage in a different pursuit, THE SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for Sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov., 1836.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange, in this State especially, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having Negroes for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....February 8, 1837.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	75
Brandy, apple,	28 a 30	Nails,	10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Pork,	600 a 800
Cotton, in seed,	a 350	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
clean,	12 a 15	loaf,	20 a 25
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	a 150
Corn,	50 a 55	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	700 a 800	Wheat, (bushel)	a 125
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....February 2, 1837.

Bacon,	11 a 13	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	70 a 75	Molasses,	43 a 47
apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	24	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	16
Cotton,	12½ a 15	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt,	60 a 90
Flaxseed,	130 a 150	Wheat,	150
Flour,	850 a 950	Whiskey,	55 a 57
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) February 3, 1837.

Bacon,	a 15	Nails and Brads,	8½ a 9
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	14 a 16½	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	80 a 90	Salt, per sack,	3 25
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	100
Flour, country,	850 a 1000	Cotton Bagging,	18 a 25
do. northern,	1300 a 00	Bale Rope,	12 a 16
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	100
Iron,	5 a 6½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	50 a 62½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....February 3, 1837.

Bacon,	18 a 20	Lard,	20 a 25
Brandy, peach,	75 a 87½	Molasses,	50 a 62
apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel,	850 a 1400
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	a 350
Butter,	25 a 30	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 17	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	100 a 1121	loaf & lump,	12 a 22
Cotton,	13 a 17	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour	1200 a 1400	Teas,	112 a 125
		Whiskey,	45 a 50